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Applicant : **NORTHERN TELECOM LIMITED**
World Trade Center of Montreal,
380 St. Antoine Street West, 8th Floor
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y4 (CA)

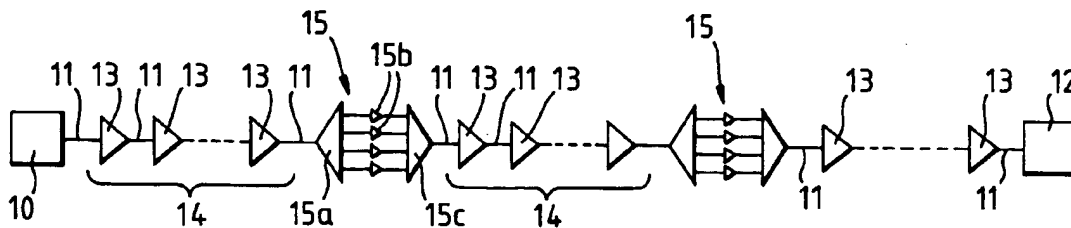
Inventor : **Kirkby, Paul Anthony**
42 St Johns Avenue
Old Harlow, Essex CM17 0BB (GB)
 Inventor : **Epworth, Richard Edward**
18 Seymour Mews,
Pishiobury Drive
Sawbridgeworth, Herts CM21 0BD (GB)

Representative : **Laurence, Simon French et al**
Northern Telecom Europe Limited
Patents and Licensing
West Road
Harlow, Essex CM20 2SH (GB)

Transmission systems incorporating optical amplifiers.

In a wavelength multiplexed optical transmission system incorporating a concatenation of optical amplifiers (13, 15) the multiplexed signal passes through a limited number of amplifiers (13) in which all channels are amplified together, after which, at the next amplifier (15), the signal is demultiplexed, each channel is separately amplified, and then the channels are remultiplexed.

Fig. 1.



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A single optical signal channel can be transmitted through a cascade of quite a number of optical amplifiers before it requires full regeneration. The spectral gain characteristic of a typical optical amplifier, such as an erbium doped fibre amplifier, is wide enough to support amplification of several wavelength multiplexed signal channels. However the spectral gain characteristic is not entirely uniform over its full usable spectral range. Thus an erbium doped fibre amplifier may show a significant peak in its gain characteristic near the short wavelength end of that characteristic. The use of filters to flatten such characteristics is known, but is still liable to leave the characteristic with residual undulations. Therefore, if a wavelength multiplexed set of signal channels is transmitted through a concatenation of such amplifiers, those channels registering with any slight troughs in the gain characteristic will not be amplified as much as other channels registering with any slight peaks. Quite a small difference in gain per amplifier can become quite significant in a long concatenation of amplifiers because the difference is multiplied by the number of amplifiers. Thus for instance if there is 0.5 dB difference in gain per amplifier between a channel at wavelength λ_1 and a channel at wavelength λ_2 then, if both channels were launched with equal power, after passage through a concatenation of 20 such amplifiers, those channels would differ in power by 10 dB, thereby bringing the weaker channel much closer to, or even beneath, the noise floor.

The present invention is directed to the achieving of a measure of gain compensation in a concatenation of amplifiers in order to ameliorate this problem. The invention also provides a convenient way of arranging for channel dropping and insertion at intermediate points in the concatenation, this being readily combinable with the gain compensation.

According to the present invention there is provided an optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed optical signal channels, said set consisting of a set of mutually exclusive subsets, each of at least one signal channel, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, which concatenation is characterised in that it includes, together with a plurality of amplifiers 13 in each of which amplification is performed in a transmission path that is common to all signal channels of the set, at least one other amplifier 15 in which amplification is performed in a set of transmission paths, one assigned to each subset of signal channels.

The invention also provides an optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed optical signal channels, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, which concatenation is characterised in that it includes, together with a plurality of amplifiers in each of which amplification is performed in

a transmission path that is common to all signal channels of the set, at least one drop and insertion amplifier 16 in which the channels are demultiplexed, the signal in at least one channel of the set is dropped and a different signal inserted in its place, and in which drop and insertion amplifier the remaining channels of the set are separately amplified and then remultiplexed with said at least one inserted signal bearing channel.

The system's use of an optically pumped amplifier in which amplification is performed in a set of transmission paths, one assigned to each subset of the signal channels, can be implemented in a manner in which the power output from a single optical pump, or group of such pumps, can be conveniently shared between all members of the set of transmission paths thereby ensuring substantial equality of pumping. Hence, according to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided an optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed optical signal channels, said set consisting of a set of mutually exclusive subsets, each of at least one signal channel, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, characterised in that the concatenation includes at least one optical amplifier 15 in which amplification is performed in a set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths, one assigned to each subset of the signal channels, in which said at least one amplifier 15 the wavelength division multiplexed signal is divided into physically separated channels by a demultiplexer 15a, said physically separated channels being individually coupled with different members of said set of transmission paths, wherein said demultiplexer includes an input waveguide 151 optically coupled with each member of a first set of waveguides 153 of different optical path length, wherein each member of said first set is itself optically coupled with each member of a second set of waveguides 155 individually optically coupled with different members of said set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths, and wherein optical pump power for all members of the set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths is provided by way of an additional waveguide 156 optically coupled with each member of the second set of waveguides.

There follows a description of an optical transmission systems embodying the invention in preferred forms. The description refers to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wavelength division multiplexed optical transmission system incorporating a concatenation of optical amplifiers comprising a number of channel separated optical amplifiers interleaved between a larger number of common channel amplifiers, Figure 2 is a diagram of one of the channel separated optical amplifiers of the system of Figure 1, and Figure 3 is a diagram of a drop and in-

sert amplifier.

The wavelength division multiplexed optical transmission system of Figure 1 has a transmitter 10 transmitting a set of wavelength multiplexed optical signal on a single optical fibre transmission path 11 to a receiver 12. In this transmission path is inserted a concatenation of m common-channel optical amplifiers 13, for instance erbium doped optical fibre amplifiers. These amplifiers, which are operated under saturation conditions, are separated into short sequences 14 by the interleaving of individual members of a set of $(m-1)$ channel-separated optical amplifiers 15 which divide the common channel amplifiers into m sequences 14, each comprising an uninterrupted sequence of n common-channel amplifiers. By way of example there may be twenty common-channel amplifiers per sequence, the actual number being determined principally in relation to the limits placed upon an individual common-channel amplifier concerning the flatness of its amplification characteristic over the whole waveband of the wavelength division multiplexed signal transmitted along the transmission path 11.

In each common-channel amplifier the incoming signal is amplified without being divided into its component channels for that amplification. The transmitter 10 is arranged to provide substantially equal power output into each one of the channels. If, as a result of the lack of flatness in its amplification characteristic, the first common-channel amplifier after the transmitter provides x dB less amplification for the channel it amplifies least in comparison with the amplification it provides for the channel it amplifies most, then, assuming no differential attenuation in the transmission path 11, by the time the signal has passed through the interrupted sequence of n common-channel amplifiers, all having identical amplification characteristics, the signal strength of the least amplified channel will be $n \cdot x$ dB less than that of the most amplified channel. After the n th common-channel amplifier, the last one in the sequence, the next amplification stage takes place in a channel-separated amplifier 15.

In a channel-separated amplifier the incoming signal is first separated into its individual channels by a wavelength demultiplexer 15a. Each one of these separated channels is separately amplified in an associated one of a set of amplifiers 15b, and then all the channels are recombined in a wavelength multiplexer 15c for onward transmission. In instances where the set of channels may be grouped into subsets of channels for which the individual channel spacing between all the members of each subset is so close that any differential amplification is negligible, then, instead of dividing this incoming signal into individual channels for separate amplification, it may be beneficial to divide it into mutually exclusive subgroups of channels, where one or more subsets com-

prise two or more closely wavelength spaced channels.

By way of example, the form of channel-separated amplifier 15 depicted in Figure 2 uses integrated optics format wavelength multiplexers and demultiplexers that employ radiative stars interconnected by arrayed waveguide gratings. The general principles of operation of such coupled radiative stars are described for instance by C. Dragone et al., 'Integrated Optics $N \times N$ Multiplexer on Silicon'. IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1991, pages 896-9. In the integrated optics multiplexer 15a, the multiplexed signal input from transmission line 11 is coupled into a single input waveguide 151, which is a conventional 2-dimensional waveguide terminating at its other end in a planar (1-dimensional) waveguide region 152 within which the signal power fans out laterally. At the far side of this planar waveguide region 152, the light is intercepted by an array of 2-dimensional waveguides 153. These waveguides 153 are shaped to provide the same incremental optical path length difference between each pair of adjacent waveguides in the array. By this means there is produced a wavelength dependent phase shift at their far ends. From these far ends, the light is launched into a second planar waveguide region 154. As the result of the wavelength dependent phase shift, the propagation direction of the converging wave in this second planar waveguide region is wavelength dependent, and hence the different channels are laterally separated at the far side of this second planar waveguide region, where they are launched into laterally separated 2-dimensional waveguides 155. Each of the waveguides 155 is coupled to an associated one of a set of individual fibre amplifiers 15b and, at the far end of these fibre amplifiers, the separated channels are recombined in the multiplexer 15c which may be identical in construction to the demultiplexer 151a, but connected the other way round. Conveniently, but not necessarily, the individual amplifiers 15b may all be pumped from a common source. The demultiplexer 151a of Figure 2 includes an additional 2-dimensional waveguide 156, one end of which is optically coupled with a pump laser 157, while the other end terminates in the second planar waveguide region 154 so that the pump power from the laser 157 fans out to illuminate the ends of all the 2-dimensional waveguides 155. As specifically illustrated in Figure 2 the separated-channel amplifier is co-pumped. Connecting it the other way round, it would be counter-pumped. Alternatively both integrated circuits can be provided with waveguides 156 and associated pump lasers 157 so as to provide amplifiers which are bi-directionally pumped.

The pumping of the separated channel amplifier 15 is arranged so that each of its individual amplifiers 15b operated as a saturating amplifier. Thus the differences in signal power between the various chan-

nels at the input to the separated channel amplifier are substantially ironed out by it, so that at its output the power in each channel is substantially equalised. Accordingly the emergent signal can be amplified by a further sequence of n common channel amplifiers before once again it becomes desirable to employ a separated channel amplifier.

In a modification of Figure 1, one or more of the separated channel amplifiers 15 may be replaced on an individual basis by a drop and insert amplifier 16. Such a drop and insert amplifier 16 is a special form of channel separated amplifier and, like the channel separated amplifiers of Figure 1 and 2, has a demultiplexer 15a, a set of amplifiers 15b, and a multiplexer 15c. It is only the interconnections that are different. In the channel separated amplifiers of Figures 1 and 2 every one of the demultiplexed channels output by the demultiplexer 15a is fed via its associated amplifier 15b direct to the multiplexer 15c; whereas in the case of the drop and insert amplifier 16 of Figure 3 at least one of the demultiplexed channels output by the demultiplexer is instead fed to an output port 16d associated with that particular channel, while an input port 16e provides, for a different signal on this channel, one of the inputs to the demultiplexer 15c. In this drop and insert amplifier 16 the dropped channel appearing at output port 16d is an amplified output if the demultiplexer is of the construction specifically illustrated in Figure 2 that has the one pump source 157 arranged as a common pump for all channels. Similarly the insert signal applied to the input port 16e will be amplified if the multiplexer 15c is of the type arranged for common counter-pumping.

Claims

1. An optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed optical signal channels, said set consisting of a set of mutually exclusive subsets, each of at least one signal channel, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, which concatenation is characterised in that it includes, together with a plurality of amplifiers (13) in each of which amplification is performed in a transmission path that is common to all signal channels of the set, at least one other amplifier (15) in which amplification is performed in a set of transmission paths, one assigned to each subset of signal channels.
2. An optical transmission system as claimed in claim 1, wherein each subset consists of a single optical signal channel.
3. An optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed

optical signal channels, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, which concatenation is characterised in that it includes, together with a plurality of amplifiers in each of which amplifiers amplification is performed in a transmission path that is common to all signal channels of the set, at least one drop and insertion amplifier (16) in which the channels are demultiplexed, the signal in at least one channel of the set is dropped and a different signal inserted in its place, and in which drop and insertion amplifier the remaining channels of the set are separately amplified and then remultiplexed with said at least one inserted signal bearing channel.

4. An optical transmission system for the transmission of a set of wavelength division multiplexed optical signal channels, said set consisting of a set of mutually exclusive subsets, each of at least one signal channel, which system includes a concatenation of optical amplifiers, characterised in that the concatenation includes at least one optical amplifier (15) in which amplification is performed in a set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths, one assigned to each subset of the signal channels, in which said at least one amplifier (15) the wavelength division multiplexed signal is divided into physically separated channels by a demultiplexer (15a), said physically separated channels being individually coupled with different members of said set of transmission paths, wherein said demultiplexer includes an input waveguide (151) optically coupled with each member of a first set of waveguides (153) of different optical path length, wherein each member of said first set is itself optically coupled with each member of a second set of waveguides (155) individually optically coupled with different members of said set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths, and wherein optical pump power for all members of the set of optically pumped amplifying transmission paths is provided by way of an additional waveguide (156) optically coupled with each member of the second set of waveguides.
5. An optical transmission system as claimed in claim 4, wherein each subset consists of a single optical signal channel.

Fig. 1.

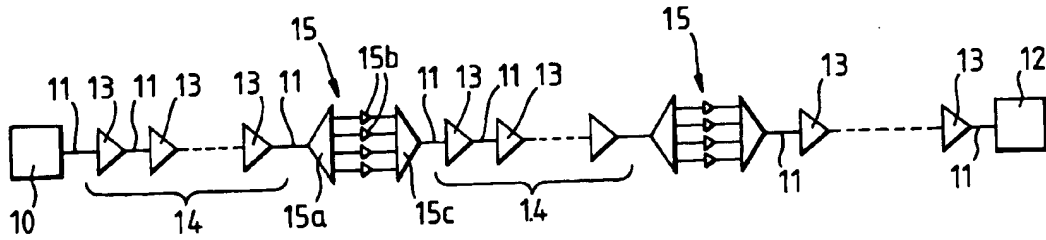


Fig. 2.

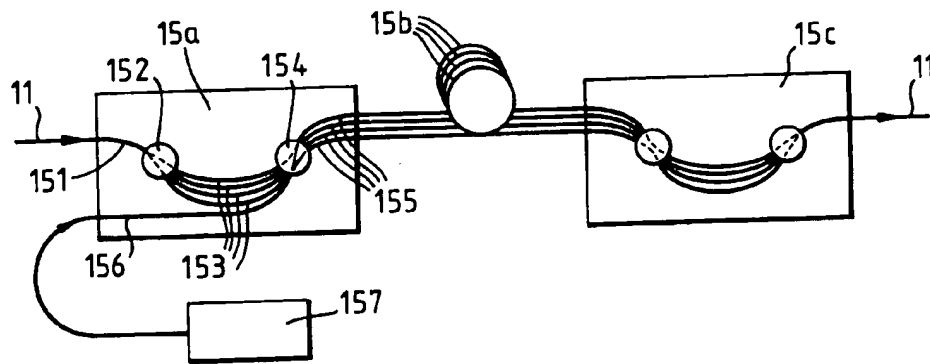
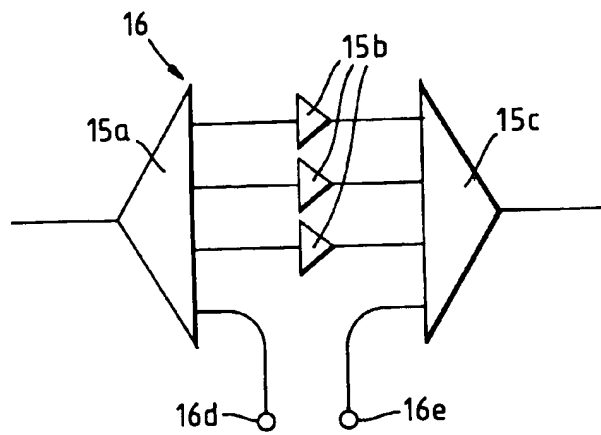


Fig. 3.





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 1790

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 85 (P-1319) 28 February 1992 & JP-A-03 269 522 (FUJIKURA) * abstract *	1,2	H04B10/16 H04J14/02
A	---	4,5	
Y	EP-A-0 242 802 (NEC) * abstract; figure 1 *	1,2	
A	* column 3, line 4 - line 36 *	4,5	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 356 (E-803) 9 August 1989 & JP-A-01 115 230 (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC) * abstract *	1,2,4,5	
A	EP-A-0 440 276 (SOCIETA CAVI PIRELLI) * column 2, line 12 - line 34 * * column 7, line 56 - column 8, line 18 * * figures 1,2 *	1-5	
A	EP-A-0 305 995 (NEC) * abstract; figure 1 * * column 3, line 14 - line 29 *	1,2	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			H04B H04J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 30 May 1994	Examiner Goudelis, M
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